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STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

Thursday, June 11.

Prayers by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters. The Convention determined to go into committee of the whole, on the subject of the borough representation; Mr. *Swain* having, at his own request, been excused from taking the chair, the President called Mr. *Daniel* to preside.

Mr. *Smith* said he had heard nothing to change his opinion, against the expediency of giving certain towns the right of representation—particularly as he thought it would conflict with the proposed basis of representation. But preferring that this subject should not now be pressed upon us, he moved that the committee rise.

Mr. *Edwards* objected to the motion—and it was negatived by the convention.

Mr. *Swain* said he was in favor of some plan which would secure representation to the large towns now in existence, and those which might hereafter spring up. He would exclude the taxation and federal numbers of these towns from the estimate in the apportionment of representation to the counties. A reference to the illustrious men whom the boroughs have uniformly chosen as representatives, will leave us but poor reasons for disfranchising them. After proceeding, at some length, Mr. S. remarked, in conclusion, that we had been sent here to correct what was evil, and not destroy that which was good.

Mr. *Branch* did not think this so important a question, as that of representation in the two houses. He believed borough representation inconsistent with the proposed basis, and would abolish it.

Mr. *Seawell* wished always to act from principle, and not with a view of benefitting the east or the west. One strong reason in favor of abrogating the Boroughs, was the fact, that most of the members from the counties in which they are situated, are in favor of it. They were acquainted with the inconvenience of the system. Mr. S. said he should vote to exclude boroughs altogether.

Mr. *Macon* (the President) doubted whether N. Carolina was susceptible of becoming a great commercial state; she lacked good ports, and her sea-board was too sickly. For like reasons, New Orleans could never rival N. York. He was opposed to Borough representation; he thought our talented men could as well be elected from counties as boroughs. Gov. Caswell, from the small county of Lenoir, was one of the most powerful men of his time. He should have preferred that our University had been at Raleigh. Boys' manners as well as minds, should be attended to; and of course they should not be shut out from the world.

Mr. *Dockery* modified his motion, so as to exclude the population of a borough entitled to representation, in computing the federal population of the county where it is situated.

Mr. *Crudup* said he had intended to vote against borough representation; but arguments he had there heard, had somewhat changed that determination. He therefore moved that the committee rise, report, and a select committee be raised on the subject.

Mr. *Williams* of Pitt said, that if there was, as he believed to be the case, a decided majority in favor of abolishing the Borough system he wished the matter to be decided at once, as no doubt every member had made up his mind.

Mr. *J. S. Smith* was opposed to a reference to a sub-committee; the question had better remain before the committee of the whole, till all those who desired had expressed their views on the subject.

Mr. *Fisher* remarked, that residing in a borough town, he had witnessed the evils attending their annual elections; he had seen not only the elective franchise abused, but family arrayed against family, cherishing the bitterest enmities against each other—neighbors separated and estranged, and social intercourse destroyed. In counties, the sphere of action was enlarged, the contest was on border grounds, and such scenes were not witnessed. Notwithstanding, he would in candor admit, that he thought the large boroughs on the sea board, having separate interests, ought to be represented; but he was for denying that right to Salisbury, and the other small towns.

Mr. *Mears* said there was one fact which showed the necessity of a separate representation for the towns. Attempts were continually made by the people of the counties to alter the Inspection laws: the grower wants a loose inspection, the buyer a rigid one. In this instance, it would be difficult to get a representative from the county who would represent the interest of the town. Neither could he properly understand the quarantine regulation of a seaport town—commercial men alone, could possess the requisite knowledge in this matter. And the same might be said in regard to Pilotage, so necessary to the safety of our navigation. These important interests could not be properly represented, if borough representation were abolished.

Mr. *Holmes* was opposed to borough representation, though from a county containing the largest town in the state. His mind, however, was open to conviction. He did not think the separate interests of these towns of sufficient importance to overbalance the evils of the systems, so well portrayed by the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Fisher)—and in our commercial towns, they are infinitely greater. It was not uncommon to see voters housed like so many cattle a day or two before the election, and then taken up to the polls by their employers. Mr. Holmes concluded by saying he had been opposed to what was called the *compromise* in regard to the call of this Convention. He did not understand what was meant by compromise, when the gain was all on one side—and a great sacrifice on the part of the small counties. He would have preferred an unlimited convention, to such an one as this.

Mr. *Mears* made further remarks in reply; and Messrs. *Branch*, *M'Queen*, and *Jesse Wilson*, spoke in opposition to, and Messrs. *Gaston* and *Toomer*, in favor of borough representation; when, on Mr. *Hogan's* motion, the whole subject was referred to a select committee—the committee of the whole having rejected Mr. *Smith's* amendment, to abrogate borough representation altogether.

Friday, June 12.

Mr. *Swain*, from the committee of 26, on the subject of reducing the number of members in both houses, reported, in part; recommending that the Senate be composed of 50 members, to be chosen by districts, to be laid off by the Legislature at its first session after the year 1841, and every ten years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid, no county to be divided in forming a senatorial district, &c.—(in accordance with the law on the subject;) and that the House of Commons shall be composed of 120 members, to be chosen by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population—each county to have at least one member, though it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

On Mr. Swain's motion, 200 copies were ordered to be printed; and

On motion of Mr. *J. Speight*, ordered that the report be read the 2d time to-morrow, and committed to a committee of the whole.

The convention then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Gaston in the chair, on the 4th resolution accompanying the report of the committee, relative to restricting or abrogating the right of free persons to vote.

Mr. *Daniel* offered an amendment,—to extend the right of suffrage to free persons of color, who in addition to other qualifications, shall possess a freehold of 50 acres of land, or town property to the value $250. Mr. D. said this subject required great consideration. He believed it was good policy to leave the door open for the improvement of this class of our population. By giving them privileges, you raise the standard of their character, and offer them some inducement to take an interest in the good order of the community wherein they reside and hold property. He believed the fear which many felt that giving privileges to free persons who might hold property, would encourage them to instigate mischief among the slaves was more imaginary than real. Give them some standing and stake in the community, and they will have an interest and feel an inclination in protecting that community against disorders, &c.; their interest would then be nearly assimilated to that of the whites, and they would find it to their advantage to cherish and protect that interest. During the Revolution, numbers of free blacks fought as bravely to obtain the liberties we now enjoy, as whites; and would you now deny to them all the rights and privileges acquired, in part, by their valor? If you degrade them to a level with the slaves, you cut off from them all hope of advancing their condition, and you destroy all moral incentive to virtuous actions; their sympathies and associations will be with the slaves, the inevitable consequence of which will be to excite discontent among the latter, and not unfrequently perhaps, lead to worse consequences.

Mr. *Edwards* said he had no desire to discuss the subject at that time; but he would ask of the gentleman from Halifax, whether his proposition would not conflict with the Bill of Rights, which declares that no man shall be taxed without his consent, expressed by himself or his agent. A very large proportion of free blacks would, by this amendment, be disfranchised, and a distinction made among them; a great many who pay taxes, would have no vote; would not this be a repeal, *pro tanto*, of the bill of rights? He was opposed to making this invidious distinction among that class of persons. For his part, he did not consider that their subjection to taxation alone, entitled them to the right of suffrage.

Mr. *Daniel* replied. It is true all those whose property pays taxes, do not always vote; infants, lunatics, and those who are *non compos mentis*, have not the privilege. But he thought it was no argument against the exercise of the privilege by those who are otherwise qualified. He had been in the habit of seeing free blacks exercise the right of suffrage for 30 years; and say what you please, they generally vote for men of sense and standing.

Mr. *Bryan* doubted whether free blacks were *citizens*, in the full sense of the word. It is provided in the constitution of the U. S. that the "citizens of one State shall enjoy all the rights, &c. of another State: Now it is evident from our laws, that we do not view free blacks as *citizens*, in the full meaning of the term; for not many years since, our Legislature enacted, that these persons should not pass out of the State and return to it again, except under certain restrictions: were they *citizens*, this would be an unwarrantable infringement of their rights.

Mr. *Macon* (the President) did not think any one but a *citizen* had a right to vote. Our Revolution was brought about by citizens; some few blacks to be sure, were used as auxiliaries. Before the Revolution, no negro in the then colonies could be a *subject*, unless he came from England or her colonies as such; and the crown of Great Britain could not make him so: it could make a denizen, but not a subject. Such being the fact, by what act of ours has this class of persons been transformed into citizens? Mr. Macon did not hold to the principle of a freehold vote. It is not property, but age and discretion that makes us men. Is a man who happens to possess $250 worth of property, any more capable of exercising the right of suffrage than his neighbor, who is perhaps his superior in mind and other qualifications, but unfortunately has but little of this world's goods? Allusion having been made to the provision of the New York Constitution on this subject, he would remark, that no fair comparison could be instituted between ours and their condition: we have a numerous black population, they comparatively a small one. Legal provisions which would be judicious there, would be ruinous under our circumstances. And it was a serious question, whether our rice fields and bottom lands could be cultivated by any other than a slave or black population: he believed they could not. Blacks were first imported into this country, not as *persons*, but as goods and merchandize; and he believed neither they, nor their descendants, were entitled to citizenship, except by express constitutional or legislative provision.

Mr. *Daniel* rejoined, and Mr. *Macon* replied.

Mr. *Branch* believed, that under our present Constitution, free blacks always have been considered as entitled to vote; and such has been the universal and undisputed practice. No one had been more annoyed by this class of population than himself; he could therefore judge of the evils of extending to them the right of suffrage. Gentlemen greatly magnified these evils. By the amendment of his colleague 99-100ths of them would be restricted in the right. A freehold gives a voter a fixed interest in the country; whereas, a floating population, without ady property, are here to-day, and away to-morrow; they have nothing at stake and care but little for the weal of the community. He was in favor of the freehold qualification of voting, as a general principle. Many of the free blacks held property; and, for one, he believed that that property ought to be represented.

Mr. *Jesse Wilson* moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Daniel, so as to abrogate the right of all free persons of color to vote. We already suffer evils enough, said Mr. Wilson, from the black and mixed classes among us; and the more nearly we assimilate their condition to that of the whites, the more do we multiply those evils. Color is a barrier, which ought not to be broken down between the two classes. If you make it your business to elevate the condition of the blacks, in the same proportion do you degrade that of the poorer whites; and the consequence must be a more familiar association between them, and an increase *of mixed breeds!* It is the true policy of the country, not to break down the lines of distinction which nature has erected, &c. Mulatto voters were as transferrable as a flock of sheep.

Mr. *Mears* proposed to amend the amendment, by a resolution declaring, that the constitution never intended to invest free blacks and mulattoes with the right of suffrage, and that they shall not hereafter be entitled to vote in this State. Mr. Wilson accepted this, in lieu of his amendment.—Mr. Mears said, that although by custom free persons of color had been allowed to come to the polls and vote, yet he did not believe it was intended by the framers of our constitution to invest them with the *right* to do so; and he wished an expression of opinion by the Convention on this point.

Mr. *Cooper* spoke against the amendment of Mr. Daniel,—giving free persons of color, who may possess $250 worth of real estate, the right to vote. He thought it would be making an invidious distinction among that class of people. He was in favor of Mr. Mears' motion.

Mr. *J. Speight* said the amendment (of Mr. Mears) presented a difficulty to his mind. Some of the Delegates believe the free blacks *are* entitled to vote under our present Constitution, yet are in favor of abrogating that *right*. For himself he was in favor of excluding them in toto. There were numerous instances in which the laws of the State forbade them immunities enjoyed by the whites; and he believed that sound policy dictated their exclusion from the polls. He was against the property qualification; but believed, with his reverable friend from Warren, that age, combined with moral and mental requisites, were the most rational qualifications of a freeman and voter.

Mr. *Branch* was in favor of the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Daniel. He believed the freehold qualification of voters, was one of the best features in our government. Ours never was intended to be a pure democracy—it was a government of checks and balances—property is represented in one branch, the people in the other. Abolish the freehold vote, and you introduce a mobocracy more dangerous than any tyranny.

Mr. *Macon* could not subscribe to what the gentleman from Halifax had advanced. He liked the word Democrat still, until he found some term more appropriate.

Mr. *Branch* said ours was emphatically a *republican* government—of a mixed nature. But if all the power is to be given to the mob, he must confess that he was no *democrat*.

Mr. *Mears* said that legal construction did go to recognize free blacks as *citizens*; but he believed such was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution. He wished an expression of this Convention to go forth to the world, that North-Carolina does not look upon blacks as citizens. We exclude them from an association with the whites, from all offices, &c.; but if they are *citizens*, we have no right to exclude them from *any* privilege enjoyed by other citizens. He modified his amendment.

Mr. *Morehead* believed that all free men had a right to vote, whatever their color; and as that right had been exercised ever since the formation of our constitution, it would be assuming in us now to deny it.—He was in favor of restricting the right of free blacks to vote, to those only who might possess $100 worth of real estate. With some other gentlemen, he did not consider ours as entirely a democracy—the interests of property holders should be secured by freehold voters. And he believed policy dictated, that the property of the blacks should be represented.

Mr. *Fisher* never believed that free blacks were "citizens," in the full sense of the term. But he considered this an irrelevant matter. The great question for us now to determine—and which the people of North Carolina have sent us here to settle—is, not what *have* been the rights of this class of persons among us, but what they *shall be* hereafter. He wished to restrict their right, as heretofore exercised; but he would extend *some* privileges to them. If we could raise the standard of industry, honesty and virtue, among 26,000 people of this class among us, justice and expediency required it at our hands.

Mr. *Carson* spoke against the policy of admitting free blacks to the rights of suffrage. As far as his experience went, they seldom come to the polls except in contested elections; and were generally brought up and made use of by demagogues. It was his opinion, that emancipated slaves, and their descendants, were not "citizens," in the full meaning of the word; although he was not clear, but what the mulatto offspring of white women were entitled to be so considered. According to his notions, a freeman, an independent citizen of N. Carolina, is any thing but an emancipated negro.

Mr. *Bryan* said good policy dictated the abrogation of the right of free negroes to vote. All the other southern states have denied them this privilege; and the *free* state of Ohio, finding they were the very worst species of population, has thought it inexpedient to extend to them the rights of suffrage. Even in the state of Connecticut, where so much sympathy is *pretended* to be felt for "the poor blacks," it has been found that their admission to the privilege of voting is incompatible with the "steady habits" of the whites, and they have been excluded by law from the polls. If, contrary to the policy of all the other southern states, we take the free blacks by the hand, our state will be overrun with this miserable population.

Mr. *Seawell* said the language of the constitution was intended to convey *ideas*, and should be understood in that way which the people would most readily comprehend it. He understood the term "citizen," as sinonymous with that of the people." And for this, he had the authority of the constitution of the United States; its first words were, "We the *people*"—of course, the "citizens" of the United States. Again, the members of the House of Representatives are directed to be chosen "by the people"—meaning, of course, none others than *citizens*. Since then *citizens* and *the people*, are one and the same thing—and since it is generally admitted that free blacks are *people*—he thought it must be admitted that they had a *right* to exercise the privileges pertaining to citizenship, in voting at the polls. He did not conceive that any great evils resulted from the exercise of the right of suffrage by the free blacks. If they held property, and paid taxes, that property ought to be protected, and they ought to have some voice in saying *how* it should be protected.

Mr. *Mears* was only anxious to get the *opinion* of the Convention, whether free blacks were really citizens or not; and he again modified his amendment.

Mr. *Branch* said he should decline voting on this amendment, as he was determined not to express an opinion in relation to a question which it did not belong to this convention to determine.

Mr. *Outlaw* perceived a difficulty in relation to this question. The act of the legislature under which we have assembled, gives us no right to sit here and expound the old constitution, and say what rights exist under it. Our business is clearly pointed out; we are called upon to say what new provisions shall be incorporated into it, &c. He would not take upon himself to say whether free black were or were not *citizens*, by the constitution as it now stands; although he should be prompt to determine what they *are to be*, under the amended one.

Mr. *J. S. Smith* believed free blacks were citizens under our constitution; he was averse however, to this convention's expressing an abstract opinion on the question. He believed this class of persons ought not to be deprived entirely of the right of suffrage; he would give those possessing $100 value of real estate, a right to vote.

After some further discussion, Mr. *Mears* withdrew his amendment; but with the understanding that it might be presented for further consideration.

Whereupon, Mr. *Jesse Wilson* again presented his amendment: which interdicts the right of free blacks to vote, under any circumstances. A division of the question being called for, the vote was first taken on striking out the original resolution, and decided in the affirmative, 61 to 59. The question then recurring on the adoption of Mr. Wilson's amendment.

Mr. *Dockery* said many prejudices existed against the free blacks; that these feelings should be banished towards this class of persons, was not the fault of theirs, but that of the whites themselves. Good policy dictated that we should create as wide a distinction between the free blacks and the slaves, as possible; that we should, as far as practicable, identify their interests with those of the whites: In this way we should hold out to them inducements to warn us of any spirit of insubordination among our slaves. He was willing to restrict their right to vote, but not to exclude them altogether.

The amendment was then adopted, 61 to 60; after the committee of the whole rose, the resolution as amended was reported to the house, and an adjournment till to-morrow took place.

Saturday, June 13.

The Convention having again gone into committee of the whole on the resolution relative to abrogating the right of suffrage as heretofore exercised by free blacks.

Mr. *Shober* said it was sufficient for him that free blacks were human beings—were subject to taxation, and to other public burdens—to induce him to extend to them the right of voting, and of citizenship. Whether they were, or not, considered as subjects by the British authorities of the American *colonies*, he was certain of this—that the English were now very ready to pronounce them "free," the moment they touched foot on the soil of England! He believed that the children, at least, of liberated slaves, were freemen and citizens, and entitled to the right of suffrage. Justice demanded that we should do something for this very considerable class of our population. Mr. Shober was willing to restrict them—say, to vote for members of the House of Commons, on being possessed of $100 worth of real estate; and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. *Giles* was in favor of Mr. Shober's amendment. Revising and remodeling the fundamental law of the land, which had stood for more than half a century, was a work which ought not to be done except after the profoundest consideration, and the

clearest conviction that the necessities of the people imperiously required it. It was with a kind of awe, that he put his hand on this old ark of our political safety, to vitiate another any part of it; and could not do so, unless sure of effecting a certain good, or of remedying an actual evil. He felt great reluctance to deprive the unfortunate race of persons under consideration, of the small privilege of voting, which they had enjoyed from the foundation of our government. He had no proof that they oftener abused this privilege than the whites. Let us set them a good example, and he was sure they would but seldom throw their votes in the wrong scale. The nearer we can approximate the condition of the free blacks to that of the whites, the wider do we make the breach between them and the slaves, and the greater security have we that they will serve to check insubordination among the latter. It should be our policy to hold out to them inducements to be honest and industrious.

Mr. *Guion* was in favor of extending to the free blacks, a restricted right to vote; but he thought the $100 qualification was too low. He would require something besides the possession of property; he thought the colored voter should in addition produce evidence of good character—say a certificate from the county court, or some other authority. On these conditions, he was willing to grant them the right of suffrage.

Mr. *Crudup* thought it was not intended free blacks should vote. He was as willing as any one to better their condition; but did not think that the simple right to vote, was going to do much towards raising them from their degraded condition—something else was necessary to incite them to virtuous actions. Property alone, was not sufficient to qualify them as safe voters; they should possess mental and moral qualifications.

On the suggestion of Mr. *W. Gaston*, Mr. *Shober* withdrew his amendment, in order that the direct question might be determined; and on this, Mr. *Gilliam* called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. *M'Queen* said he had as great a veneration for the Constitution as his friend from Rowan—the very antiquity of the instrument, was prima facia evidence of its great value. But this veneration should not deter him from striving to amend and suit it to our present condition. He believed they not only had the right to alter the constitution so as to abrogate the privilege of free negroes to vote, but that it would be politic to do so. He did not believe this class of persons attached much consequence to this privilege: so that a negro obtained his freedom, he cared and knew very little about other privileges. He believed that the exercise of the right of suffrage by blacks was repugnant to public feeling in the State; and no law or constitutional provision, can be made effective, unless based upon that opinion. Raise up the free blacks out of their legitimate sphere, and you encourage amalgamation between them and the baser class of whites—the consequences of which are so revolting to the moral sense of the community.

Mr. *Gaston* of Craven said, the inquiry was not now, whether we should grant the right of suffrage to free blacks, but whether we should take it away. Had they never enjoyed the right, perhaps they would not at this time have thought of aspiring to it. The hardship lay in depriving them of what they had long been in the enjoyment of. Evils always do result from sudden changes, whether in our physical or political condition. Compel an Esquimaux, whose greatest luxury is the lapping of train oil, to dine at the table of a French Restaurateur, and you make him miserable—he would loathe what refined society considers as luxuries. Mr. G. said he would be willing to restrict the right of suffrage in free colored persons. But a person of that class who possessed a free-hold was an honest man, and perhaps a Christian—he did think, should not be politically excommunicated, and have an additional mark of degradation fixed upon him, solely on account of his color. Let them know they are part of the body politic, and they will feel an attachment to the form of government, and have a fixed interest in the prosperity of the community, and will exercise an important influence over the slaves.

Mr. *Cooper* was opposed to allowing one class of free blacks the right to vote, and excluding the other. Jealousies would be created between them, and much mischief would be the result. He did not believe them capable of exercising the right of suffrage judiciously: With a little to drink, and some trifle, they could be "bought like a lot of poultry."

Mr. *King* said, by excluding free blacks from the privilege of voting, the principle of electing representatives to Congress would be seriously affected. Mr. K. was in favor of continuing the right of suffrage in free blacks; but would restrict it, and vest the Legislature with a control over the subject.

Mr. *Morehead* offered an amendment, providing that no free black shall in any case vote for members of the Senate; nor for members of the Commons, unless he possess a freehold of the value of $100. If we close the door entirely against this unfortunate class of our population, we may light up the torch of commotion among our slaves.

Mr. *Swain* made some remarks in regard to dividing the question—which we did not hear.

Mr. *Wilson* of Perquimans, did not believe a free black qualified to vote: he had not the requisite intelligence nor integrity. We already exclude a colored person from giving testimony against a white person. A white man may go to the house of a free black, maltreat and abuse him, and commit any outrage upon his family—for all which the law cannot touch him, unless some white person saw the acts committed;—some fifty years' experience having satisfied the legislature that the black does not possess sufficient intelligence and integrity to be entrusted with the important privilege of giving evidence against a white person. And after this, shall we invest him with the more important rights of a *freeman*—the high privilege of exercising the functions of a voter? He heard almost every body saying, that slavery was a great evil! Now he believed it was no such thing—he thought it a great blessing, in the south. Our system of agriculture could not be carried on, in the southern States, without it—we might as well attempt to build a rail-road to the moon, as to cultivate our swamp lands without slaves. There are already 300 colored voters in Halifax, 150 in Hertford, 50 in Chowan, 75 in Pasquotank, &c.; and if we foster and raise them up, they will soon become a majority—and we shall next have negro justices, negro sheriffs, &c.

Mr. *Toomer* said he believed it was generally conceded that the existing constitution did extend to free blacks the privilege of voters: the exercise of that right by every free man, was coeval with the constitution. Now to abrogate that right, would be tyranny: And the plea of policy could not alter the case, as that had in all ages been the cry of tyrants, to justify their oppressions. If the Legislature had, from time to time, excluded free persons of color from sundry privileges enjoyed by the whites, it was no argument in favor of subjecting the former to still greater exclusions.

The question was then taking on striking out the report of the committee of the whole, and decided in the negative, ayes, 62, noes 65. After which the report was adopted, (which abrogates, in toto, the right of free colored persons to vote,) by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Averitt, Adams, Bonner, Barringer, Baxter, Brittain, Bailey, Brodnax, Boddie, Crudup, Cox, Cooper, Calvert, Collins, Edwards Faison, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, Gilliam, Gary, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Hutchison, Harrington, Halsey, Jervis, Jacocks, Lee, Lesseur, Mason, M'Queen, Melchor, Merchant, Mears, Norcom, Outlaw, Pearsall, Pipkin, Ruffin, R. H. Ramsey, Roulhac, Styron, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Speight, Sugg, Stallings, J. Speight, Sanders, Spruill, Taylor, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, Wooten, Jesse Wilson, L. D. Wilson, Wilder, Young—66.

Nays—Messrs. Andrew, Arrington, Bower, Branch, Biggs, Bunting, Birchett, Cathey, Cansler, Chalmers, Chambers, Carson, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Ferebee, Fisher, Franklin, W. Gaston, A. F. Gaston, Guinn, Grier, Gaines, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hall, Holmes, K. Jones, E. Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, Morris, M'Millan, M'Pherson, M'Diarmid, Morehead, Martin, Marsteller, Montgomery, Moore, Owen, A. Powell, J. W. Powell, Parker, Rayner, Swain, Shipp, J. S. Smith, Bacchus J. Smith, Seawell, Sherard, Shober, Troy, Toomer, White, R. Williams, Whitfield, Wellborn—61.

Mr. *Speight* of Craven then moved that the amendment be referred to a select committee, to draft a provision in accordance therewith: The President appointed the following gentleman to compose said committee: Messrs. Speight, Brodnax, Jesse Wilson, Dockery, and Bower.

On motion of Mr. *Speight* of Greene, the report fixing the numbers in both branches of the legislature, was read a third time, and referred to a committee of the whole, and made the special order of the day for Monday.

The 5th resolution reported by the committee of thirteen, relative to disqualifying persons from holding different offices at the same time, was adopted without amendment.

On the 6th resolution, relative to equalizing the tax between white and black polls, the Convention then went into committee of the whole.

Mr. *Gaither* moved an amendment, to the effect that it was inexpedient to equalize the poll tax, as proposed: And Mr. *Daniel* moved to amend the amendment, by affirming that it *was* expedient to do so.

Mr. *Gaither* said, that as slaves were property and not persons, he was opposed to placing them on a footing with the whites in any shape. He thought they should be taxed as property, and a wide distinction be made between them and white freemen, as objects of taxation. Moreover, it would be inexpedient, and almost impracticable, to equalize the poll tax, as proposed: white males pay a poll tax, between the ages of 21 and 45; blacks, males and females, between 12 and 50: Now, would we undertake to say that all whites, males and *females*, between 12 and 50, should pay a tax on their heads? It is preposterous—it would not be attempted: Or should we say that no slaves, except those between 21 and 45, shall be subject to taxation,—when, in most cases, they are as valuable to their masters under, and over those ages, as at any other period of their lives. He was disposed to leave the discretion with the legislature, where it now rested.

Mr. *Branch* expressed some surprize that the gentleman from Burke should have so misconceived the spirit in which this Convention was called. He called upon gentlemen from the west, to know if this was the light in which they viewed the compromise, by which it was hoped to settle the Convention question.

Mr. *Swain* thought the views of the gentleman from Burke entirely erroneous; he knew they were not the views of the western members of the legislature, who last winter effected a compromise of the Convention. One leading principle was to provide against unequal taxation. What he understood by equalizing the tax between white and black polls, was, not to disturb the periods as now fixed, between which the poll shall be subjected to taxation, but to say, that if a white poll [male between 21 and 45] pays 20 cents tax, a black poll [male and or female between 12 and 50] shall pay no more nor less than that sum. As representation in the Senate is to be based upon taxation, the west would diminish her representation in that body by making the tax larger on the black than the white poll—and the representation from the east would be increased in the same ratio, their slave population being proportionally greater.

After some further remarks, Mr. *Gaither* withdrew his amendment; the committee rose, reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

Monday, June 14.

Samuel P. Carson, a delegate from the county of Burke, appeared to day, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. *Speight* of Greene, the Convention went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Shober* in the chair, on the report of the select committee fixing the representation in the Senate at 50, and in the Commons at 120.

Mr. *Speight* moved to strike out 120, so as to leave the number in the Commons in blank.

Mr. *Edwards* thought the representation in the Senate should first be considered.

Mr. *Harrington* moved to amend the report, by substituting 34 for 50, as the number in the Senate.

Mr. *Daniel* was opposed to the amendment. He thought a legislative body should be sufficiently large to carry the confidence of the community with it. Fix it at what number you may, the East will have a majority in this branch.

Mr. *Swain* said the committee had given the subject so deliberate a consideration, before they reported in favor of 50 for the upper, and 120 for the lower house, that he had hoped the gentleman from Greene would give his reasons for altering the number in regard to the lower house. He was not very strenuous for those particular numbers; but he felt that the relative proportion between the two houses could not with justice be disturbed.

Mr. *Speight* said the gentleman from Buncombe deceived himself, if he supposed that he (Mr. Speight) felt any disposition to shrink from his proposition. Mr. S. then showed that what was called the compromise would operate very injuriously on the East. In fixing the basis for the Senate, you have descended into every species of taxation. Any county, by erecting a billiard table, (on which there is tax of $500) can entitle herself to Senatorial representation. So that your basis might be continually fluctuating,—one thing to-day, and another to-morrow. He would have been in favor of compromising the Convention, by giving one Senator to each county, and base the numbers in the other house on white population. Fix the number of the Senate at 50, and for every $1400 of taxes, there would be one Senator—fix it at 34, and it would take $2000 of taxes to send a member. He was opposed to 120 for the Commons; since it did not comport with that economy so much talked of by the advocates for the call of this Convention. By adopting that number, you deprive all the smaller and middle sized counties of one member, while the West retains her full number, and will have 12 to 15 majority in the lower house: By fixing the number at 100, the west will still have 3 or 4 majority.

Mr. *Welborn* spoke of the privations the west had suffered for want of facilities to get to market. For 37 or 38 years the West had endeavored to get their eastern brethren to do them justice, by co-operating to improve their roads, and render the water-courses navigable. For this reason it was that North Carolina was taunted as "Old Rip;" our State was behind all the Union in improvements; abroad we were ashamed to say we were from North Carolina, unless we qualify the acknowledgement by saying we lived near the Virginia line. Although in population we were the fourth State in the Union, in improvement we were last. He was in favor of 120 for the House of Commons; which was more likely to secure the rights of the large, and do justice to the small counties.

Mr. *Branch* would not have the advantage over any portion of the State; the east was not aiming for power, but prepared to surrender it. It had always been considered a fair proportion, to give two members in the lower house to one in the upper. Mr. B. hoped to proceed in harmony, and not revive the angry feeling of former times in the legislature. He was willing to give up Boroughs, for harmony's sake.

Mr. *Swain*, as chairman of the committee who reported the numbers 50 and 120, felt it his duty to sustain that report. No one would sacrifice more for harmony, than himself; but if the east, holding a majority in this Convention by the principle of county representation, are disposed to fasten on the west unjust and oppressive provisions, the great contest will not end with the struggles in this body: the people, like the strong man, will rise in their might, and burst the cords that have been entwined about them. He knew that arguments would be useless here; but reasons would be listened to by the people, when they came to pass upon the amended constitution. Mr. S. went on to show that nearly all the States had a larger proportional number in the lower house, than now proposed. In Tennessee, when constitution was last formed, this proportion was 3 to 1; and in other States, from 4 to 1, and even 10 to 1. He did not think the plan of compromise proposed by the gentleman from Greene, (Mr. Speight) was calculated to effect the object desired. We might soon expect to have a population of one million; and he thought 120 was not too large a body for so numerous a population.

Mr. *Harrington* supported his motion to reduce the Senate from 40 to 34. If 48 was sufficiently large for the Senate of the U. States, he thought 34 would do very well for the Senate of North Carolina.

Mr. *Mason* said, that where any considerable portion of the people were dissatisfied, it was sufficient for him that what they complained of should be redressed, whether there was any real grievance or not. He did not like the term *farmer*—it carried the idea of tenant: all who cultivate their own land, are *planters*. He never felt any degradation in being a North Carolinian; he had been proud of it, wherever he went. As a people, he believed none on earth were more independent and contented, than the citizens of North Carolina. He thought there were but two original principles of government—one, that the people were capable of governing themselves; the other, that some one was born to govern them. There could be no doubt, in our country, which was the correct principle. He thought judicial offices should be limited in their tenure; every officer should be occasionally brought before the appointing power: no one should be trusted too long,—although it had been said, he believed, by the elder Adams, that when we came to have annual elections, tyranny would begin. As to himself, he had nothing to fear or hope for from the new constitution: his day was past; every generation would govern itself; and the best he could wish, was that the present might be as free and prosperous as the past.

Mr. *Daniel* wished the committee of the whole to rise and report progress; and then to refer the subject again to the select committee, that they might report what would be the respective ratios, were the house composed of the different numbers, 90, 100, 110, and 120.

Messrs. Daniel, Carson, and Williams of F., advocated this motion; and Messrs. Fisher, Shipp, Wellborn, and J. S. Smith, opposed it; when Mr. Daniel finally withdrew the motion.

Messrs. *Dobson* and *Wellborn* each spoke against striking out 120, and in favor of preserving the proportion between the two houses, as reported by the committee; which could not be departed from without endangering the whole of our proceeding.

Mr. *Speight* again advocated his motion to strike out. Fixing the number in the Commons at 120, would operate oppressively on the small counties, depriving more than 20 of one member. It was not fair to proportion the members of our two houses after the rule adopted at the North; since, in most cases, the Senate there is little else than a *revisory* council, and did not possess the legislative powers that a Senate does at the South: Hence there was no necessity of making that body numerous. For his part, he could not acknowledge that North Carolina was a degraded State: He felt proud of owning his birth-right; and he felt an indignant scorn for those who had slandered her with the term of "Old Rip." He wished to preserve the same proportion between the two houses, under the new, that we enjoyed under the old constitution; that is, about two to one. He went on to demonstrate the justice of his apportionment; it would give the west a majority in the Commons, and the east a counterbalancing majority in the Senate.

Mr. *Swain* rejoined. According to taxation, the east would, by fixing the Senate at 50, be entitled to 27, and the west to 23: how the proportion would stand in the Commons, at 100, he had not ascertained. Not to adopt the proportion reported by the committee, would, he thought, be doing violence to the act of compromise last winter.

After some further discussion between Messrs. *Speight* and *Swain*, the committee rose, and the Convention adjourned on motion of Mr. *Jesse Wilson*.

American Generosity.—Our readers will recollect, that on the anniversary of St. Philip, last year, some French seamen on board the Suffren ship of the line were accidentally killed, and others disabled, on firing a salute from the American frigate United States. When the news of this unfortunate event arrived at Washington, the President immediately communicated it to Congress, and a law was immediately passed, granting to the disabled seamen, and to the relations of those who were killed, a pension of twice the amount paid to American seamen under like circumstances, and the minister here was commissioned to procure information as to the number of sufferers and the nature of the disabilities of the survivors. The inquiry was immediately made thro' the Secretary of State, but the information was not until very lately procured. We now learn that the day previous to the departure of Mr. Livingston the Minister of the United States, who left on Wednesday evening, for Havre, that gentleman signed a convention with the Duke de Broglie, by which an annual pension of $120 was secured to be paid during life to each of the sufferers, and a like sum to the parents of those who were killed.—*Galligani's (French) Messenger.*

A WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

About four o'clock on Friday evening last, a tornado passed through the town of New Brunswick, levelled part of the town, maimed and wounded a large number of people, and killed three.

The accounts vary somewhat as to the exact part of the town where the tornado entered, but all agree that the head of Schureman street, about Mr. Janeway's residence, was the place first injured to any extent. It passed through the entire length of Schureman street, which it literally levelled to the ground. More than fifty houses have been totally destroyed, three persons killed, and many injured.

The town of Piscataway was almost entirely destroyed—nothing remained but the church and two or three dwellings. The Captain of the New Brunswick boat, states that he was opposite Piscataway and nearly in the range of the tornado at the time, but stopped his boat until it passed. The scene he says was indescribably terrific; fragments of buildings were whirled into the air at a height of 5 or 600 feet, and then dispersed in every direction.

A small lad, aged about 7 years, who was passing the streets, was taken off the ground and carried through the air to the wharf, a distance of nearly 300 yards, and there deposited in safety.

Hail Storm.—We understand that a part of Lancaster District, was visited on Saturday last with a most destructive hail storm. The roads in many places are rendered almost impassible from the quantity of timber thrown down by the wind, and the corn and cotton within the range of its fury nearly, if not entirely, destroyed. We have not been able to learn any particulars as to the extent of the damage sustained by this visitation.—*Camden Journal.*

New Jersey has lost about *half* a million of dollars in Peach trees, by the severity of the past winter. The case is quite the reverse here; we never knew a season which promised such an abundance of fruit. The peach trees in particular, as far as our observations have extended, are breaking beneath their weight. And what is far better, we have never seen finer looking corn, at this season, than we have at present in this vicinity. In fact, every thing in the vegetable line thrives well; our gardens abound in beets, beans, cucumbers, &c. &c., and we have actually ate green corn already, which is pretty well for the middle of June.—*ib.*

Fire in Richmond.—We regret to learn, by a letter from Richmond, dated on the 21st inst., that on Saturday night last, *Trinity Church* (Methodist Episcopal) was entirely consumed. The fire broke out about half past 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, in the southwest corner of the Church, and the whole building was soon enveloped in flames. It was built a few years ago, at a cost, we believe, of about $15,000, and was insured for only $5000. The carpenter's shop of Mr. Smith, situated near the Church, with its contents, was also destroyed—loss estimated at $5000. The loss to others is considerable, the house fronting the Church and those opposite and in rear of the carpenter's shop being much injured. Whether the fire originated by accident or design is not fully ascertained, though it is probable that it was accidental, a prayer meeting having been held in the Church on Friday night. This calamity, we learn, created much sympathy in Richmond for the sect who are thus deprived of a place of worship, and on Sunday notices were given, in all the Churches, of a contemplated meeting, to be held for the purpose of devising measures of relief, and it was thought that it would result in a handsome subscription, perhaps sufficient to build a new Church.

Lynch. Virginian.

The specie *exported* from Boston and New York alone, during the month of May, is stated in the Newspapers to have amounted to over a million and a quarter of dollars. Thus is the ebb of the tide much more rapid than was its flood; every stage in the rise of which was officially discarded from the Treasury in the official journal. The fact is only important to shew the inconsiderateness of the exultation of the Administration presses last year, at the extent of the importations of specie, which, on the turn of the tide, is now going back. Speaking of the *Silver*, we are reminded to ask what has become of *the Gold currency?* We have not seen the color of it thrice since the adjournment of Congress.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Just Reward.—The Augusta Chronicle gives an account of a stroling abolition vagabond, who was recently caught on a large cotton plantation in Burke County, Georgia, with a crowd of negroes round him, and preaching up immediate abolition, freedom, insurrection, &c., in admirable style, when the Overseer came upon him, had him tied to a tree and administered a course of Lynch's best, in the shape of fifty *lashes*, without even the obstruction of a shirt. The Chronicle thinks that a *whipping* does these creatures no good, for the reason, that they are too mean to feel the disgrace after the pain is over; and that, therefore, the offending member, the tongue, should have been *cut out*, and thereby put a stop to his abolition harrangues. It is hardly necessary to go so far, for we doubt not but that this fellow has lost all his abolition notions, and will take care not to get in the way of another Georgia overseer.—*Western Carolinian.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1835.

In taking charge of the Editorial Department of the Charlotte Journal, the undersigned is not disposed to set out with many promises of great usefulness in his vocation; on the contrary, he is aware that difficulties will encompass him in the undertaking, and he hardly allows himself to hope that he shall be able to meet the expectations of his friends; but he finds no hesitation in promising that his best efforts, such as they are, shall be devoted, with a hearty good will, to the cause in which he is proud to be engaged.

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great and once happy Republic. He believes that the true theory of our Government was acknowledged in 1798 and 1799; and he thinks that the only way to secure to us and our posterity the inestimable blessings contemplated by the Constitution, will be by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or the States, which is not clearly delegated to the former, or reserved to the latter.—*Constructive power* is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

The "signs of the times" in the political world, at present, cannot fail to impress all unprejudiced minds with the conviction that, unless the People soon arouse themselves from the torpor into which too much confidence in designing politicians has sunk them, it will ere long be too late—their chains will have been securely rivetted—and they will at last awake, only to mourn over the wreck of their former freedom and greatness. It has been seen, for the last few years, how regardless our Rulers have been of the restraints of the Constitution; and at present the danger from this source is much more threatening than it ever has been at any former period, because those in power unfortunately *have, or have possessed*, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous and too-confiding People. By the recent farce performed at Baltimore, it is but too apparent, that they are determined to perpetuate their misused power, and to degrade, by the influence of the Government, (conferred on them for far other purposes,) not only the institutions of the country, but the very source to which they themselves are indebted for their political existence—viz: The sovereign People.

What is here said, will indicate our preferences in relation to the next Presidency. We believe that the coming contest for that high station will be a contest between Martin Van Buren and the *Office-Holders* on the one hand, and Hugh Lawson White and the *People* on the other; and we also believe that, if the former should succeed, the People may give up all hope of ever again *governing themselves*. With this view of the crisis which is now about to occur in our affairs as a *free* People, we hold it to be every man's duty boldly to avow on which side he intends to combat—and, therefore, we declare ourselves—

For HUGH L. WHITE, (the People's Candidate,)—*for* the Liberties of the People—and *for* Southern Interests.

Against MARTIN VAN BUREN, (the Caucus Candidate,)—*against* the perpetuity of office—and *against* the *patent* system of political tactics professed by the Albany Regency.

In our discussion of men and measures, we shall endeavor to keep within the bounds of moderation; but, as our opposition to corruption is founded upon honest conviction, and not upon rancorous prejudice, we shall always express our opinions with the independence and fearlessness dictated by truth and a good cause. We will not deny the use of our columns to those who differ from us, but we must require that articles offered for publication be written with a due regard for candor, —as otherwise they will be disregarded—and in all cases we reserve to ourselves the privilege of accompanying such essays with any comments which may seem to be pertinent.

As to State and Neighborhood concerns, the Charlotte Journal will continue to advocate all measures calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of North-Carolina, and especially this portion of it.

A due proportion of the paper will, as usual, be devoted to Religious, Commercial, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign.

The paper will continue to be issued as heretofore, and on the same terms of subscription.

R. H. MADRA.

Liberty and Equality.—A negro recently *cowhided*, in the public street, in New Bedford, (Mass.) one of the *Hon.* Select Men of that town, for having in his official station reported that the Cholera had made its appearance in the fellow's house—He was arrested and fined $30! It is said that the Select Man was an *abolitionist*.—Good for him —we could almost persuade ourselves to reimburse the negro his $30 fine.

The Caucus Candidate.—Mr. Van Buren has written a long letter of acceptance to the Committee appointed by the Baltimore Humbug to apprise him of his nomination, by that body, for the next Presidency.

The letter is written in Mr. Van Buren's best—we had almost said most *magical*—style; full of words which may mean every thing, or nothing, according to the views of its readers. With a few expressions which *could not* have been paradoxical in a letter of acceptance, we have a vast many that are unusually hard to be understood, and which may be taken either as criminations upon others, or merely as *generating* himself from charges that may have been made against him. He says, in the *second sentence*, that the Baltimore nomination is the only one whose authority he could acknowledge; and in this assertion he denies the right of the PEOPLE, even in their sovereign capacity, to nominate men to offices within their own gift! Is this Republicanism?—Is it the doctrine taught by those who have heretofore claimed to be the leaders of the Republican Party of this country? No, *it is not*—but *it is* the doctrine of the party which claims to be—*par excellence*—the Republican Party of this day! Mr. Van Buren next says that he *never sought* office; that he believes his sentiments on *all great* questions of National policy are known to the country!—and that he shall, if elected, *endeavor* to tread GENERALLY in the footsteps of President Jackson, and be happy to *perfect* the work which has been so *gloriously* begun by him! Heaven forbid, we pray—If the work which has been begun by President Jackson should be prosecuted to *perfection* by his successor, then indeed will the People be rid of all trouble in selecting their rulers; for, if once the Albany Regency tactics be acknowledged as the "settled policy" of the country, the President, when he chooses to *retire* from office, will appoint his successor, and thus leave the People without even the shade of political right or weight.

But we must leave the letter of acceptance for the present, to attend to other matters, after promising its insertion in our next paper, when we hope to be able to accompany it with such strictures, from the pens of some of our contemporaries, as will further expose its glaring *magic* to the most obtuse mind.

The Baltimore Humbug.—If any one still entertains a doubt of the applicability of this title for the farce recently enacted in the Monumental City, let him read the two following extracts. The first is a letter from the person who gave in the fifteen votes of Tennessee, addressed to the Editor of the Van Buren paper at Nashville: it appears, from his own confession, that he had not even as much authority as the *ex-purser* who represented the Salisbury District in that *august* assemblage. Let the second article speak for itself: we have no doubt time will disclose a precious quantity of such underhanded dealing in the doings of the office-holders to secure the nomination of their favorite Van and his next friend the *pseudo*-Indian-killer.

Extract from Mr. Rucker's Letter to the Editor of the Union.

"SIR: You will discover my name introduced into the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. To prevent all misunderstanding, I make the following statement. I was not delegated to act in the Convention. I happened to be in Baltimore at the time of its sitting, and after the Delegates from the different States had their credentials examined by the committee appointed for that purpose, there appeared to be no one present representing Tennessee. This circumstance seemed to be deeply regretted by many, and upon its being mentioned that I was there, and a Tennessean, it was suggested by some that I might vote, which I accordingly did."

From the Louisville Journal.

Wherever the catalogue of the members of the Baltimore Convention circulates, developments new and curious rapidly follow it. We expect to be able, by and by, to make out a complete list of the self-appointed delegates who visited Baltimore of their own accord, and who, instead of being "fresh from the people," merely went fresh from themselves. The Lexington Observer says: "The Louisville Journal, noticing the name of *S. Penn* as a delegate from this State, asks when, where, and by whom was he appointed? If we chose to be as inquisitive as our friends of the Journal, we might with equal propriety ask by whom, when, and where, were Messrs. John H. Taylor, and Lewis D. Payne, of this county, appointed as delegates to the Convention?" The same game appears to have been played by a Missourian. The St. Louis Republican says: "The name of Nathan *Rooney* appears on one of the committees as a delegate from Missouri. Who is he? Is it not *Nathan Rooney* of this city? How the devil did he become a member of that body? Whose sub-delegate was he?"

To Correspondents.—We have received the communication signed "*A Republican Voter*," but must decline its insertion in our columns. We held it to be unnecessary to discuss the claims or qualifications of Legislative Candidates, in the columns of a newspaper, seeing that it would generate a great deal of ill-will, without accomplishing any good end. The candidates for Mecklenburg County are before the People, are well known to them, to them are amenable, and by their voices must stand or fall. There let us leave them.

The communication of "*A Subscriber in Cabarrus*" has also come to hand. The article enclosed is too violent and too long to find insertion in our columns at present, but may at a future time be divested of some of its harsher features, and served up to the public.

Ohio.—An extra session of the Legislature of this State commenced on the 8th ultimo, with the view of taking into consideration the dispute with the Territory of Michigan, relative to the boundary line between the two. The Governor transmitted a Message immediately upon the organization of the two Houses; he expresses his fixed determination to uphold any measures which may be suggested for the maintenance of the rights of the State. We cannot express any decided opinion, at this distance, of the relative rights of the parties; but are inclined to the belief that the Governor of Ohio is acting hastily and not impartially in this matter.

THE WHIG OR WHITE TICKET,

CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS NOMINATED BY *the People.*

For Congress—Hon. ROBERT HOKE, of Lincoln.
For Legislature—Dr. S. H. DOUGLAS, Senate.
F. L. SUMNER, H. V. SIMONS, } Commons.

THE VAN BUREN JOHNSON TICKET,

CONSISTING OF INDIVIDUALS (WITH ONLY ONE EXCEPTION) NOMINATED by themselves.

For Congress—H. W. CONNOR, of Lincoln.
For Legislature—Dr. S. FOX, Senate.
J. M. HUTCHISON, Col. J. A. DIXON, } Commons.

State Convention.—Owing to a desire to give our readers a concise report of the Proceedings held in the Convention to alter our State Constitution, we are unable at present to offer the variety usually furnished from our Press. We know that some of our friends consider the details of any deliberative assembly "flat, stale, and unprofitable," but we hope they will make an exception in the present case, and, if they do not read themselves, will bear with us a while for the sake of others to whom the prescribed matter possess more interest.

There is a strange inconsistency among the *Whigs* of the good old State of North-Carolina.—It was no longer ago, than the 20th May, when at "a large and respectable meeting" in Charlotte, they condemned *Mr.* VAN BUREN, in the most unqualified manner, for having as they say, in 1822, voted, in a State Convention, for extending, the right of suffrage to the free negroes, a right, one would suppose, from the gravity with which the charge is brought, peculiarly horrible to North Carolina, when in fact every one knows that her constitution permits the very same thing. This inconsistency would however be of little consequence, if it was carried no further, but the Convention for altering and amending the Constitution of that State, being now in session, they have resolved to *deny* "the right of suffrage to free negroes," when lo! the Fayetteville *Observer*, another whig organ, complains of the measure, as disfranchising a *respectable* portion of the people! Verily, these whigs are strange folks.—*Camden Journal.*

Not at all *strange*—or inconsistent. We look upon our opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and to our old Constitution, for their favoring the right of suffrage in free negroes, as a signal instance of consistency on our parts. It shows, at least, that our condemnation of the Little Magician is founded upon principle, and not a mere desire to find fault. And, although one, or one hundred, of our *friends* may have different views from us, there is nothing *so strange* in the fact, that the great *Whig Party* of the State should become liable to a charge of inconsistency. It is true the Fayetteville Observer has expressed its hope that some of the free blacks had been exempted from the deprivation of political privileges—but we do not believe that one in a hundred of our citizens—whether Whig or Tory—are opposed to disfranchising the negroes, *in toto.*

Letters from Washington state that the ire of the "old Hero" has been raised to a high pitch by what *he supposes* to be a "*just sense*" of the wrong inflicted by the French Chambers, in attaching to the Indemnity Bill a condition involving his personal and Executive dignity. His Cabinet proper have been summoned in haste from their homes, with the view, it is thought, of considering and advising the best mode of meeting this new attempt to wound our *National Honor* by France. It is to be hoped that they at least yet have discretion and authority enough to appease the mad fury of the "roaring lion," and thus prevent him from committing any new act of a tendency to make still wider the unfortunate breach in the good feelings which have heretofore and always ought to subsist between this country and our ancient allies the French.

Georgia.—A Convention of the State Rights Party of this State was held at Milledgeville on the 15th June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and one for the vacancy occasioned in the Congressional Representation, by the appointment of Mr. Wayne to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. Judge Charles Dougherty was nominated for the Chief Magistracy, and the Hon. George R. Gilmer for the Congressional vacancy. The Convention also passed a resolution recommending Hugh L. White as the most suitable candidate for the Presidency. All well.

The late fire at Charleston.—The citizens of Charleston have contributed $2000, the Corporation $1000, and the U. S. Branch Bank in that city $1000, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late distressing conflagration.

Another attempt to fire the city has been made, and was only prevented by the accidental discovery of the design. The Intendent of the city has offered a reward of $1000 for the detection of the incendiary.

We are informed, that at a political meeting of a considerable number of citizens in the Western part of Rowan County, at the house of Abel Cowan, Esq., on the the 18th instant, Gen. T. G. Polk was nominated as a candidate to represent this County, in the Senate of the next Legislature; and Robert N. Fleming and Caswell Harbin, Esqrs. were nominated as candidates in the Commons.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Still with the gaping crowd the wonder grew,
That one small head could hold all that he knew.

We are credibly informed that the Honorable Henry W. Connor is now distributing, by means of the mail, great numbers of the Report of the Committee on the Post Office, with the Documents attached, among the Electors of his district; directed to such persons as he knows to be ignorant enough to believe any thing he may choose to tell them, and who will never regularly read a dozen pages in a book containing upwards of 400—which book, he informs them, is his reply to a Review of his Circular, published last April in the Watchman. By this means, he induces a belief that he must be a p-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s great man, to write such a great big book.—*ib.*

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—This institution has declared a dividend of *two and a half per cent.* for the six months ending on the 22d ultimo, being the first that has been made since it went into operation.

The Wheat Crops.—The wheat crop in this section of the country has improved considerably; we have received the same 'good tidings' from other sections; and, although the crop may be deficient in comparison with other years, yet it is believed it will far exceed our expectations. We have a fine prospect for corn, and an abundant oats crop.

Accounts from Virginia state that the prospect of the Wheat crop is very unfavorable, and is doubtful whether a sufficiency will be made for domestic use. On the eastern shore of Maryland, it is said to be certain that half a crop cannot be realized; but on the western shore the crop is good, and promises a fair average.

The accounts from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and Delaware, as well as limited accounts from New-York, are very flattering.—*Salem Reporter.*

The Measles.—We have never known a disease to prevail so universally in a community as the Measles have in this for a few weeks past. It is by no means confined to children. All ages, sexes, and colours, have been harrassed by it. It is considered of rather a mild type, and there have been but few deaths. We trust that it has well nigh run its course, for we cannot believe that there still remain many subjects for its attack.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

DIED

In this town, on the 1st inst. of puerperal fever, Mrs. JANE ELIZA ORR, wife of Jas. H. Orr, Esq. and daughter of the late Wm. Smith, aged 23 years and 5 months.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1835.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Friday,	4 48	7 12	
4 Saturday,	4 48	7 12	*For July*, 1835.
5 Sunday,	4 49	7 11	d. h. m.
6 Monday,	4 49	7 11	First 3 8 45 morn.
7 Tuesday,	4 49	7 11	Full 10 2 13 morn.
8 Wednesday	4 50	7 10	Last 17 12 35 aft'n.
9 Thursday,	4 50	7 10	New 25 12 54 aft'n.

Town Ordinances.

BE it Ordained by the Commissioners of Charlotte, and it is hereby Ordained by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take a stand, or to place his, her, or their wagon or cart in the Main-street in the town of Charlotte called Tryon street, or within one hundred yards of the Court House, in any of the cross streets, for the purpose of selling any species of property whatever, on any day during the weeks of Superior or County Courts, or days of General Muster, or Election, under the penalty of Five Dollars for each and every offence, to be collected by warrant, by any Justice of the Peace.

Be it Ordained, &c. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to erect or cause to be erected, any piazza or portico, or continue one already erected in the streets of the town of Charlotte, under the penalty of Five Dollars for every month of the continuance of the same, unless the said piazza or portico be opened at each end and paved with tile, brick, or stone, and not more than 10 inches higher than the level of the street; and that all piazzas or porticos hereafter erected must be at least ten feet in width in the clear. The penalty to be collected by any Justice of the Peace, by warrant.

Be it Ordained, &c. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to put or place on the side-walks, gutters, or streets, of the town of Charlotte, any wood, plank, rails, boxes, lumber, or any substance, to remain there over 24 hours, except for the purpose of building, under the penalty of One Dollar for each and every offence, to be collected before any Justice of the Peace, by warrant.

Be it Ordained, &c. That it shall not be lawful for any citizen of the town of Charlotte to suffer or permit an assemblage of negroes in any house, or on his, her, or their lot or lots, for the purpose of drinking or carousing in the night time, or on the Sabbathday, under a penalty of Five Dollars, to be collected by warrant before any Justice of the Peace.

Be it Ordained, &c. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to ride, lead, drive, tie, or fasten his, her, or their horse, mule, or any other animal, on the side walks of the town of Charlotte, under a penalty of One Dollar for each and every offence, to be collected by warrant, before any Justice of the Peace.

D. R. DUNLAP, *Chairman.*
J. D. BOYD, *Secretary.*

An Address

ON the subject of Temperance will be delivered at Sugar Creek Church, on Saturday next, (4th inst.) at 11 o'clock. The friends of Temperance are invited to attend. *July* 1st, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE meeting of the Charlotte Fire Company, owing to the Anniversary of American Independence, is postponed until Saturday, the 11th of July, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; at which time business of interest for the welfare of the town will be laid before them. By order of

ISAAC SPENCER, *Captain.*

June 29, 1835. 1w

☞ Now is the Time.

I WILL pay the highest price in *CASH* for **25** or **30** Likely Negroes. I may be found most commonly at Mr. Boyd's Hotel in Charlotte, N. C. All letters will be strictly attended to.

JOHN JONES.

June 27, 1835. 4t

N. B. Address Robert Hoke in Salisbury, N. C. J. J.

Horse for Sale.

HE is a handsome Grey, six years old—perfectly gentle and well broke to harness—will be disposed of *cheap*, for cash, as the owner has not sufficient use for him to warrant the expense of keeping. Apply to

WM. W. LONG.

July 1st, 1835, tf

Postscript.

STATE CONVENTION.

As the Convention approximates to a close, the interest of the proceedings increases. The last week has teemed with important decisions.

On Monday last, it was determined by a vote of 84 to 40, that in all future elections of Officers by the General Assembly, the members shall vote viva voce.

On Tuesday, the Convention decided that *Biennial* Elections for Members of the Legislature, shall hereafter be held, by a vote of 85 to 35.

On Thursday, the Convention determined, by a vote of 73 to 50, *to abolish Borough Representation entirely.* The majority was much larger than could have been expected from previous indications. The debate on this question was highly interesting.

But the debate which has an interest far surpassed all others, is that which is now in progress on the "Catholic question," as it is termed; that is, whether the Religious Test now existing in our Constitution shall be modified or obliterated, or whether it shall remain untouched. This debate commenced on Friday, and had not terminated yesterday, when our paper was put to Press.

Raleigh Register, 30th June.

Calamitous Fire.—The town of Newbern, in this State, which has been favored for many years with an exemption from serious Fires, was visited on Tuesday last with a most destructive conflagration. About 15 Houses were destroyed on Craven and Pollock Streets, the business portion of the town; but the *Sentinel* states, that "but few Dwelling houses have been consumed, and it is believed that a Fire of the same extent, in any other portion of the Town, could hardly have occasioned less of individual suffering."—*ib.*

MANSION HOTEL,

Situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, in the Centre of Business, in the Town of

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been Proprietors of the above establishment for the last six months, and having put themselves to great expense in fitting it up in a suitable style, now announce to their Friends and the Public, that they are prepared to accommodate regular or transient Boarders, and Travelling Gentlemen, or Families, in a manner which, they are confident, cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. They are prepared to furnish private Dining Rooms, when desirable, and Rooms for private Families, arranged in the most neat, convenient, and comfortable style. Gentlemen of the BAR, who may attend Salisbury Court, are informed that they have a Row of OFFICES, very convenient to the Court House, and unconnected with any other building, which will be ready for their reception.

THEIR TABLE shall be furnished with the best that a Plentiful Market can afford.

THEIR BAR with Refreshments inferior to none—they having made arrangements with gentlemen in Fayetteville to supply them regularly with the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c.

They return their unfeigned thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them since they commenced business; and hope by unremitting attention, and constant endeavors to render their guests comfortable, to merit a continuance of the same.

TO TRAVELLERS.

The Great Western Mail Line, the direct Raleigh Line, and the Cheraw Line of Stages all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL, and seats secured in the Piedmont Stage—the only other line leaving the place. Having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well disposed, Travellers in private conveyances, or on horse-back, are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving there establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

May 25, 1835. 4t

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July 1835.

A—Azariah Alexander, 2, Robt. C. M. Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Edwin L. Alexander, Josiah Alexander.

B—Robt. Barnett, Dr. Jno. Bissell, Major Butler, Hamilton Black, Marcus Barnett, Wm. H. Bibb, Duff Burton, James Barnett, A. J. Bowden, Wm. M. Berryhill, Jno. Banker, John Brinkley, Saml. Berryhill.

C—Dr. P. Caldwell, Ben. Coben, Alexander Cooper, E. W. Clark, E. J. Canon, Azariah Coburn.

D—George Dater, A. B. Davidson, J. C. Davidson, R. I. Dunkins.

E—Charles Elms, 2, Thos. C. Emmerson, 2, Mathew Edwards.

F—Wm. or Jas. Ferrall, Jno. O. B. Ford, Jno. O. Flanagan.

G—Isaac Greer, Jno. Groff, D. G. Gibony, Wm. S. Gunter, Wm. Garrett, Jno. Godfrey, Cyrus Galloway, David Gillespie, Daniel Gold.

H—Tho. J. Holton, Margaret Holbrook, Rachel M. Harris, T. R. Haglus, 2, Henry Hunter, Jno. Huntington, Miss Jane Henry, Taylor Hutchison, Charlotte Hooper, Jno. Hanon, Jno. Hodge, Abeolom Holbrooks, Abner Hunter, Esq. T. R. Henderson.

I & J—Caleb Irwin, J. Jetton, Wm. Jamison, A. Johnson, Charles Jugnat, Philip Jacobs, Tho. I. Johnson, 2.

K—Sarah Kelly, Washington Kerr.

L—Miss Mary Lawing, Dr. Longstaff, G. W. Lewis, Milton Lee, Jas. Londragen, Fred. Lewis, 2, Jesse Lare, Franklin Lewis.

M—Mrs. E. McFeet, Cornelius McCoy, Elam Moore, Emeline Martin, Jos. McConnaughey, sheff. Henry Massey, 2, John McQuin, John Mason, Michael McLeary, Allen Moss, Jno. McCord, Eli Morrow, Roderick McCauly, R. C. McCord, Margaret McQueen.

N—Col. G. H. Nichols, J. R. Neely, John Neely, Wm. C. Neely, W. W. Nolan, Dentist.

O—Jno. Osborn, Rev. Jacob Ozier, Rev. Elder Osborn, Nathan Orr, 2, H. C. Owen, Jefferson Orr, Marinda Osborn.

P—Jacob Pence, Andrew Plaster, Patrick Parker, 2. N. B. Pepworth, Cyrus Parks, Newton Pelt, R. B. Parks.

Q—Aaron Quinby.

R—Jno. Rowhe, Tho. J. Ranson, Jno Harmon Reed, Miss Rachel Robinson, Willis Revills, (colored man,) Tho. P. Richardson, Elizabeth Russel, Abigail Rudisill, Eleanor Robinson, Dr. M. Riley, Susannah Reford, Register of Mecklenburg.

S—Secretary of Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, Benjamin Simpson, Elizabeth Standley, Eli Stewart, Edward Smith, John N. Speare, Jno. Searey, S. N. Stevens, Evert Stewart, Jos. Sumner, Elizabeth Shields.

T—Rev. James Thomas, 4, Saml. Taylor, P. Thompson, Jno. L. Todd, Francis or James Quinn Tobin.

W—Polly Wilson, Miss Ann Wilson, Isham Walch, James Walker, John Witherspoon, 2, R. H. Wilson, Thompson Walker, J. J. Walker.

159 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

POETRY.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

THE USED UP.

The jig is up: I have been flung
Sky high—and worse than that:
The girl whose praises I have sung,
With pen, with pencil, and with tongue,
Said "No!" and I fell flat.

Now I will neither roar nor rant,
Nor my hard fate deplore:
Why should a fellow look askant
If one girl says she won't or can't,
While there's so many more?

I strove my best—it would not do.
I told her she'd regret;
She'd ruin my heart—and chances, too,
As girls don't like those fellows who
Their walking papers get.

In truth I loved her very well,
And thought that she loved me,
The reason why I cannot tell—
But when I wooed this pretty belle—
'Twas a mistake in me.

She's dark of eyes—and her sweet smile,
Like some of which I've read,
Is false—for she, with softest guile,
Lured me 'mong rocks, near love's bright Isle,
And then she—cut me dead.

My vanity was wounded sore
And that I hate the worst:
You see, a haughty look I wore
And thought she could not but adore
Of all men, me the first.

Well, thank the fates, once more I'm free—
At every shrine I'll bow;
And if again a girl cheats me,
Exceeding sharp, I guess she'll be,
I've cut my eye-teeth now.

Oh, like the bumble bee I'll rove
Just when and where I please—
Inhaling sweets from every grove
Humming round each flower I love,
And dancing in each breeze.

T. H. S.

Miscellaneous Selections.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURE OF A CONSPIRACY.

A gentleman, who was in the midst of preparations for removing his family and effects to a distance from the place where he resided, received a summons to attend the sitting of a Court in a neighboring town, as a juror; and though the loss of time and consequent delay in his business just at that time were exceedingly vexatious, there was no possibility of his getting excused, and he was obliged to go with the best grace he could. He was appointed foreman of one of the juries; and, among the cases which came before them, was one of a peculiarly interesting nature, between an aged man and one of his sons, who claimed possession of his father's farm, constituting his whole property, by virtue of an agreement which he produced in Court, signed by the old man, (by making his *mark*, as he was unable to write his name,) and witnessed by the younger son. The father declared the signature to be a forgery, and said that he had never given any such writing or agreement; but as he could produce no evidence excepting his own declaration, to contend against the proof positive contained in his own *apparent* signature, produced by one son, and sworn to by the other, the case appeared to be a clear one; and although the Court, and all those who heard the trial and the statement of the poor old man, could not help believing him to be the victim of knavery on the part of his sons, there appeared to be no way of getting away from the evidence produced by them. The case was given to the jury, who retired to deliberate. The foreman asked the opinion of his fellows, and each one, from the evidence before them, felt it his duty to decide in favor of the son—thus depriving the father of the whole of his little property, and reducing him to beggary!

When all had given their opinions, the foreman said, that he could not agree only so, but he hoped to make them all see the subject in a different light, and come to the same conclusion with himself. The jurors were much surprised at this, and though they would have been glad to render a verdict in favor of the father, did not see how it was possible, if they paid any regard to the evidence in the case. The foreman told them it was perfectly clear to his mind that the signature to that agreement was a forgery, and that there was a conspiracy between the young men to obtain the property by fraudulent means. Said he, "I have been a teacher of penmanship, and I know that it would be impossible for a man who had not sufficient command of his hand to write his name, and especially so old a person as the defendant to make such smooth, straight marks as that cross is composed of;" and, he continued, "although you gentlemen are tolerable writers, I do not believe any one of you can make a mark so handsome as this, even when alleged to have been made with a hand palsied by old age and infirmity." The jurors made the experiment, and found that, although they were men in the prime of life, with firm nerves and steady hands, could not produce a mark equal to the cross appended to the writing before them. These arguments, together with their experiments, were convincing, and the eleven jurors were glad to find good reason for reversing their first formed opinion, and coming to agreement with their foreman. The Court, with a crowd of spectators, was anxiously waiting for the jury to make their appearance. Those who heard the trial could not but feel that the old man would be the victim of the knavery of his sons, if the cake were decided in their favor; and they could not hope for any other termination. The jury came in and took their seats; still, when the verdict in favor of the defendant was declared, the result was entirely unexpected—and at the same time, so satisfactory to the audience that an involuntary expression of approbation ran through the room. When the jury came to the decision no one could imagine, until after the adjournment of the Court, when the foreman explained the reasons to the Judge and counsel. The father received the congratulations of the Court, the bar, and his acquaintance generally, upon the unexpected termination of the case, and the sons were thunderstruck at the exposure of their villainy. The jury had ample proof of the justice of their verdict; for both the young men absconded that very night fearing that a process of forgery and perjury would be instituted against them if they remained. The foreman returned home feeling that he had been abundantly compensated for the delay his own business had suffered, by the opportunity afforded him of saving an aged and worthy man from the ruin intended by his unprincipled sons.—*Mirror.*

From the Mobile Register.

The fate of Mrs. Alston, the accomplished lady of Governor Alston, of South Carolina, and daughter of Aaron Burr, has been shrouded in mystery for more than 20 years. Occasionally, indeed, some gleams of light have been thrown around her melancholy end, and the belief is that she fell a victim to piratical atrocity. Some three years ago it was currently reported that a man residing in one of the interior counties of this State, made some disclosures on his deathbed which went to confirm the confessions previously made by a culprit on the gallows, that the vessel in which Mrs. Alston sailed was scuttled for the sake of her plate and effects. The following article, which we copy from the Alabama Journal, goes to throw some additional light on the subject:

CONFESSION OF A PIRATE.—The public no doubt remembers the story of the daughter of Aaron Burr, who was the wife of Governor Alston, of South-Carolina. On the return of her father from Europe, about the year 1812, she embarked from Charleston on a visit to him at New-York, on board a privateer built vessel, and was never heard of afterwards. It seems that her friends at first thought the vessel had fallen into the hands of pirates, and afterwards concluded that it was wrecked and lost. It appears from the statement of a respectable merchant of Mobile, that a man died in that city recently, who confessed to his physician on his dying bed, that he had been a pirate, and helped to destroy the vessel, and all the crew and passengers, in which Mrs. Alston had embarked for New-York. He declared, says this gentleman, that after the men were all killed, there was an unwillingness on the part of every pirate to taking the life of Mrs. Alston, who had not resisted them or fought them, and therefore they drew lots who should perform the deed, as it had to be done. The lot fell on this pirate, who declares that he effected his object of putting the lady to death by laying a plank along the edge of the ship, half on it and half off, or over the edge, and made Mrs. Alston walk on that plank till it tilted over into the water with her. The dying pirate requested his physician to make this story public, but his surviving family will not permit or consent that the name of the deceased should be known.

The above tale was repeated over and over by the merchant before mentioned in the presence of a number of gentlemen whose names can be given. He said he received it from the physician himself, with no other injunction to secrecy than that he should not disclose the name of the physician for the present. On being asked if the physician was a man of veracity and respectability, he replied there was no one more so in Mobile. The merchant was warned that his story would get into the newspapers, to which he made no objection.

The Mobile Register says, "the facts mentioned above are new to us, and will be, probably, to most of our readers." The truth of the whole statement may therefore be considered very doubtful.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following tracts of land, viz:

One tract, lying on the waters of Rocky River, formerly owned by William Pickens, containing about 200 acres. Twelve months credit will be given for all the purchase money except $100, which will be required in cash at the time of the sale.

Also, one other tract, lying 4 miles west of Charlotte, containing about 183 acres and bounded by the lands belonging to D. McDonald, W. Williamson and Robt. Jamison's heirs, formerly owned by Hugh Walker, and to be sold for the benefit of his heirs, on a credit of 12 months.

Bonds with approved securities will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*

June 24th, 1835. Price adv. $4 153

JUST RECEIVED—A supply of Gardner's RIFLES.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

April 15, 1835. 37tf

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic or Anti-Bilious Pills,

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box containing 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as in too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, which in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In the cases of torpor of the bowels, they act likewise directly. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick headache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all others or remedies. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular performance of the bowels, that suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated matter, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. is confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be given, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicines Stomachica Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ et HEPATICÆ, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price *Four Dollars.*

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by —— Melton, P. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy, can be seen.

Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the south west, offers for sale the large and commodious TAVERN, which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, three doors west of the Court-House. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Cribs, &c. are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a tavern, this house affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling from the north and eastern sections of the Union, to the south and south-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be afforded at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease.

WM. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 15, 1835. 46tf

☞ The Western Carolinian and Raleigh Standard, will insert the above 6 weeks and forward their accounts to the subscriber for payment.

NOTICE.

HAVING placed my Notes and Accounts in the hands of Marcus S. Alexander for collection, I request all persons indebted to me, to make payment between this and the 1st of October next. Those who fail to comply with this reasonable request, will not only disoblige me but themselves also, inasmuch as it may cause a removal of the deposites, and if so, they will be found in the hands of a friend whose application for money is attended with cost.

JAMES F. GILMER.

N. B. A good new 46 Saw Cotton Gin for sale, on the most reasonable terms. For further particulars, enquire of M. S. Alexander, agent for the subscriber. J. F. GILMER.

June 17, 1835. 3t

DRUG SHOP.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the APOTHECARY SHOP in this place, from Dr. C. Morrison, I have just received from Philadelphia and New York, a much larger assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

than had ever been offered in this part of the country before. My stock embraces every article of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Soaps, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery & Fancy Articles,

which the Northern Cities can furnish. Also, a great variety of

Refined Wines, Brandy, &c.

exclusively for Medical use, together with several new articles recently discovered by chemical research and philosophical investigation of the medical faculty in different parts of the world. All articles will be carfully put up and correctly labelled to order. Terms moderate for cash, or on short credit, to responsible customers.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, 18th May, 1835. 3m

P. S. As I have engaged a young man who has studied medicine, regularly to attend to the business, my own time will be devoted to practice.

R. A. WALLACE.

NEW Goods.

JUST received, direct from the North, a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

all of this Springs importation.

We are determined to make it an object for all that pay cash, to call and examine. We will also sell at reduced prices to punctual dealers. We have, also, on hand, a large quantity of SUGAR and a quantity of a superior article of Green Laguera Coffee.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

May 19, 1835.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this Office.

☞ *Attention!* CAVALRY.

YOU are ordered to parade in Charlotte on the 11th of July next, for drill and exercise, in full Summer Uniform, with six rounds blank cartridges.

J. N. LEE, Captain.

June 20th, 1835. 3w

N. B. Owing to the celebration in Lincolnton and a number of the members of the company wishing to attend in the reason for not calling the company out on the 4th of July.

Venison Hams.

250 WELL CURED VENISON HAMS for sale by

June 6, 1835. WM. HUNTER.

For Sale.

A NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, on reasonable terms. The subscribers will keep it for sale on hand, at their shops, four miles from Charlotte, on the Potter Road, for sale.

1 and 2 Horse Wagons.

E. L. ALEXANDER,
June 4, 1835. T. B. WALLACE.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have entered into copartnership under the firm of

CRAVEN & FOLSOM,

for the purpose of manufacturing

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

at the same stand now occupied by Mr. Joseph Sumner and having purchased his entire stock, they are now prepared to accomodate their friends with any article in their line, either at wholesale or retail, on as good terms as any market in this section of the state. They are also prepared to execute JOBS of every description in their line, in the neatest style and at the shortest notice.

Orders of every description in the above line, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

JOHN A. CRAVEN.
DARIAS FOLSOM.

Charlotte, May 27th, 1835. 43tf

N. B. A first rate Tin-plate Workman is wanted, for which constant employ and liberal wages will be given. Also one or two apprentices.

☞ *Notice.*

THE AGENCY of the BANK of the STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, at Charlotte, is now open for business.

The regular Discount Day every Wednesday.

All NOTES, BILLS, &c. offered for Discount must be lodged with the Agent, on or before 5 o'clock, P. M. of the day preceding the regular discount day.

The Check or Order of the principal of a Note discounted, will be required to draw the proceeds.

The Notes at 88 days, to be paid off at four equal instalments, of 88 days each; and six month Notes, the whole when due.

Hours of doing business, from 9 to 1 o'clock of each and every day in the week, Sundays excepted.

THOMAS T. HOGG, *Agent.*

Charlotte, 26th March, 1835. 35tf

The following is a copy of the Note used:

$

Eighty-eight days after we Principal and Securities, promise to pay to THOMAS T. HOGG, *Agent, &c. or order,*

Dollars, Cents, for value received, negotiable and payable at the Agency of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, at Charlotte.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1835.

Nancy H. Smith vs. Joseph N. Smith } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Joseph N. Smith, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, in the Miners & Farmers Journal, for him to appear and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1835.

P. THOMPSON, c. m. s. c. l.

Price adv. $4 3m

Wanted Immediately,

A Good SADDLER, of sober habits. Such may expect constant employment and liberal wages, and pay as soon as the work is done, by applying to

ANDREW MONTGOMERY.

Charlotte, April 29, 1835. 40tf

—ALSO—

ONE or TWO Apprentices wanted to the Saddling Business.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, a mulatto man by the name of *HENRY*, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on light colored clothes. He says he runaway from Christopher Roberts who was moving from Jones county, N. C. to some part of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

May 11, 1835. 41tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a Negro man named *HENDERSON*, about feet 5 or 6 inches high, 20, or 25 years of age, dark complected, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he runaway in April last, and that he belongs to Mesback Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Mesback Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1834 20tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1835.

N. D. Tomlinson vs. A. F. Caldwell } Original Attachment.

Levied on the lands of Caldwell, Lafferty & Co. and Mary F. his wife, and three others, Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 43

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1835.

John Springs, Surviving Partner of J. & E. Springs vs. John F. Hodge. } Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the Catawba river, adjoining the lands of David Purdue, William Purdue and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of the State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $3 43

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1835.

William H. Gardiner vs. President and Directors of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

Levied on the following tracts of land, viz: a tract formerly owned by William Sample, adjoining the lands of James Wilson and others; a tract formerly owned by James Wilson, adjoining the lands of Wm. Sample and others; a tract formerly owned by John Black, bounded by the lands of Wm. Sample, by M'Alpin's Creek and the land of others; a tract known by the Patterson mine, bounded by the lands of John Dobbins and others; a tract formerly owned by Elizabeth Dobbins, bounded by the Patterson mine and the land of others; a tract formerly owned by Mathew Bain, bounded by the lands of Samuel Johnston and others; a tract formerly owned by Samuel T. Hutchison, bounded by the lands Andrew Lawing and others; and a tract formerly owned by Charles Hutchison, bounded by the lands of the widow Lawing and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1835. B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4 43

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1835.

Nicholas Tradinick vs. Chasey & Binney, part of the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company. } Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendants, bounded by the lands of Abram Smith, Williiam Smith and others, supposed to be ninety acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners & Farmers Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1835.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4 43

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.